

U. S. ENGINEERS HOLD FIRM IN MIDST OF DRIVE

Fall Back With British,
Then Man Lines for
Week Against Foe.

Twenty-two are killed

Pershing Praises Force and
Baker Says Report Should
Inspire Nation.

Special Despatch to The Sun
WASHINGTON, April 19.—The first report from Gen. Pershing detailing the achievement and heroic conduct of the United States engineers when they joined the British army in resisting the crushing Germans in the early stages of the drive reached the War Department today and was made public by order of Secretary Baker.

In making it public Secretary Baker said:

"I hope this report will stimulate and inspire the American people."

Three detachments of engineers from two regiments were involved in the fighting which lasted from March 21 to April 3. The casualties, disclosed for the first time, were two officers and twenty enlisted men killed, three officers and fifty-two men wounded and forty-five enlisted men reported missing.

Identity Is Withheld.
By order of Secretary Baker the identity of the two regiments of engineers was withheld, as well as the names of commanding officers. The engineers fought with the Fifth British Army, commanded by Gen. Rawlinson, whose fall from command on their gallant conduct in yesterday's press dispatches was also forwarded by Gen. Pershing.

The report as given out by Secretary Baker said in part:

"In reference to mention in summary of activities, from March 24 to March 26, of American troops fighting with British armies and to the daily cable summary of the battle March 29, 1918, the following has now been established from official reports:

"The commanding officer of a United States engineers regiment has received a copy of the following letter commending the action of the troops of his regiment: 'I have received the following letter from the commanding General: 'Corps: 'I desire to convey to you and ranks under your orders my admiration of the splendid service which you and they have rendered in connection with corps light railroad. Thanks to the untiring energy of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, who have placed their lives in the manner beyond all praise, and their gallantry, much of what might otherwise have fallen into the enemy's hands has been saved.'

Praise for Americans.
"I should like to add my own appreciation of the excellent services rendered by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the light railroad service of my army directorate, in connection with the present operation. Will you be good enough to acquaint all ranks serving under you of the appreciation accorded to their splendid service."

"Certain units of United States engineers serving with a British army between March 21 and April 3, while under fire, carried out the destruction of material dumps at Chaulnes, fell back with British forces to Moreuil, where the commands laid out trench work, then moved to Demer, and when the country declared war its president was Otto Heins. At that time Heins and many of the Germans who were heads of departments showed their purpose to be to tie up the business so that it could not be used in making war on Germany. The company manufactures motor cars, trucks, automobiles, trucks and other army and navy equipment."

Ostenable Reorganization Made.
After the declaration of war what purported to be a reorganization of the company was made. It was asserted the enemy held stock had been transferred. Heins was named Mr. Schurz, who had succeeded Heins as president, filed the report of stock ownership as required under the law. In this report, according to the statement issued by Mr. Palmer's office, Mr. Schurz asserted that all but a very small proportion of the stock was owned by residents of this country."

This report was made last December. Later, Mr. Schurz was called to Washington and it then appeared to the satisfaction of Mr. Palmer that there had been a real transfer of the stock owned by Bosch and his associates. In consequence Mr. Palmer will replace Mr. Schurz and Mr. Jahn with his own director.

The entire product of the company, whose plants are among the best equipped in the country, will now be turned over to the Government for the army and navy.

FRIEND OF KAISER ACCUSED.

Baron von Seckow Got Rich
Through War Profiteering.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Baron von Seckow, a member of the Prussian Upper House, will be prosecuted by the Imperial Government for violation of the law regarding trade in cereals, according to an official despatch today from the War Department. He is accused of having made an enormous fortune selling wheat at a forbidden price. He is a personal friend of the Kaiser and a former officer of the German army. He is now in Vienna to consult with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SALVATION ARMY ASKS \$250,000 FUND

Speakers Tell of War Work
Behind American Front.

The Salvation Army wants \$250,000 from New York city to keep up its work with the American Expeditionary Force. Leaders of the organization gave a dinner at the Hotel Algonquin last night to explain what has been done in the battle zone and why the money is needed.

A letter received yesterday from The Salvation Army was read praising the performance of the Salvation Army in France in maintaining 150 buns back of the lines and reaching men who could not be reached by the regular churches. British headquarters of the army also cable a message from Sir Douglas Haig to the donors, in which the British leader thanked the organization for its service to the British army.

Workers who have just returned told of the need for money. One of these workers was Sergeant J. B. Barre, invalided home from France. Sergeant Barre brought the news that Corporal Van Norden, a lieutenant, who surprised his friends ten years ago by joining the Salvation Army, was working right behind the lines.

Commander Evangeline Booth made a plea for support in the campaign which begins May 5 and continues for a week.

The Nation's Honor Roll

Killed in action	Reported April 19	Total to Date
Died of wounds	7	499
Died of disease	2	915
Died of accident	0	101
Died from other causes	0	91
Severely wounded	17	461
Slightly wounded	17	1,492
Missing in action	2	95
Day's total	43	5,788

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The casualty list cabled to-day by Gen. Pershing contained forty-two names, as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.
BENDISCHON, JOHN L., corporal.
BROWN, RALPH, private.
ALSON, CARL H., private.
STANFORD, LOUIS, private.
BELL, JAMES, private.
STANFORD, LOUIS, private.
STANFORD, LOUIS, private.
STANFORD, LOUIS, private.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
BOYCE, ROY L., corporal.
WALL, LEON, corporal.
WALL, LEON, corporal.
WALL, LEON, corporal.

DIED OF DISEASE.
DE HAVEN, EDWARD J., private; pneumonia.
FLANNERY, EDWARD J., private; pneumonia.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
DICKERMAN, JOHN A., sergeant.
DICKERMAN, JOHN A., sergeant.
DICKERMAN, JOHN A., sergeant.

MISSING IN ACTION.
REY, ROBERT B., lieutenant.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM, private.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.
LOWE, HAROLD T., lieutenant.
MORLEY, LEON M., corporal.
MELLSCHER, GEORGE E., corporal.

BOSCH MAGNETO CO. 400 PLANTS BUSY SEIZED BY PALMER ON WAR AIRPLANES

Majority of Stock Owned by
Germans Despite Contrary
Schurz Report.

Special Despatch to The Sun
WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Bosch Magneto Company of Plainfield, N. J., and Springfield, Mass., with property valued at \$5,000,000, was taken over to-day by Alien Property Custodian Palmer. Investigation revealed that instead of most of the stock being owned by residents of this country, as had been reported by its officers, ownership was in reality, vested in Robert Bosch and other residents of Germany.

Carl L. Schurz of New York, whose father fled from Germany after the revolution of 1848 and became a United States Senator, now is president of the Bosch company, and he and Gustav Jahn are the directors. Bosch, who has been reported by Mr. Palmer as having shown in the real owner of a majority of the stock, has been in Germany since the war started.

Refused to Take War Orders.
According to evidence gathered by Francis P. Garvan, director of the Bureau of Investigation, the conduct of the company after the European war started and before this country entered the war was such as to indicate plainly its German ownership. The company, according to a statement issued to-day, refused to take orders from the Allies, and after the United States entered the war, it refused to take orders from the United States Government in its war preparations.

The Bosch company was largely made up of alien property. When the country declared war its president was Otto Heins. At that time Heins and many of the Germans who were heads of departments showed their purpose to be to tie up the business so that it could not be used in making war on Germany. The company manufactures motor cars, trucks, automobiles, trucks and other army and navy equipment.

Ostenable Reorganization Made.
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This report was made last December. Later, Mr. Schurz was called to Washington and it then appeared to the satisfaction of Mr. Palmer that there had been a real transfer of the stock owned by Bosch and his associates. In consequence Mr. Palmer will replace Mr. Schurz and Mr. Jahn with his own director.

The entire product of the company, whose plants are among the best equipped in the country, will now be turned over to the Government for the army and navy.

SEIZURE OF WHEAT CROP BEGINS MAY 15

Government to Pay \$2.20 a Bushel for Cereal.

Special Despatch to The Sun
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Confiscation of the rest of last year's wheat crop in the hands of farmers will begin on May 15. Only developments of an unexpected character will prevent seizure. The work will continue until all the crop has been placed on the market except the quantity needed for personal and seed use of the farmers. The Government price, \$2.20 a bushel, will be paid.

Intimations of the possibility of seizure were first made about three weeks ago, when Mr. Hoover urged curtailment of wheat consumption by 50 per cent, and inaugurated measures to control the available supply. At that time the need of the United States until the next harvest was placed at 200,000,000 bushels and those of the Allies at 75,000,000 bushels. The United States at that time had 156,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, of which 111,000,000 remained in the hands of the farmers.

Strong efforts have since been made to induce the farmers to market their supply quickly, especially in view of the flustering crop prospects which have been announced by the Department of Agriculture. Hope that legislation would be enacted to fix a price of \$2.50 a bushel for wheat this year is said to have led to hoarding, thus reducing available surplus grain exchanges from 8,000,000 bushels a week to about 3,500,000 bushels.

NEW ESPIONAGE ACT OPPOSED BY BORAH

Idaho Senator Says Chamberlain Bill Contravenes the Constitution.

INSISTS ON JURY TRIALS

Witnesses Before Military
Committee Accuse Department
of Justice of Laxity.

Special Despatch to The Sun
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Supremacy in the exercise of its functions as the Government's fortification against the spread of treason in America is the charge laid on the Department of Justice by witnesses now appearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Witnesses before the committee, who are charged with the task of investigating the activities of the Federal Government were voicing a demand for the most drastic pieces of legislation yet proposed to suppress the activities of the so-called radical element in the Senate an opposition to the measure both in terms and purpose. This was given expression by Senator William Borah, who asserted that the measure is at variance with the Constitution.

"The efforts of the Department of Justice in this matter are not only lax," testified James P. McGee of the Minnesota Public Safety Commission before the Senate committee. "If you step into the adjoining State (Wisconsin) you will find an even worse situation."

Plotting Among the I. W. W.
Mr. McGee then recited at length his story of the efforts of the International Socialist and the I. W. W. to hobble production of iron ore in Minnesota fields. He told how the Minnesota authorities had found it impossible to keep track of the I. W. W. and eight other agitators whom they had put at hard labor on eighty-five day sentences.

"This is the most critical period in the nation's history," said McGee in answer to the questions of the committee members as to the constitutionality of the proposed law. "The life of our whole nation is at stake and no military force can be used to suppress the agitators who are plotting to overthrow the Government."

Mr. McGee said that in the German populated sections of his State the I. W. W. and the I. W. W. had been organized into a "German American League" and that banks also had been organized by the followers of the Kaiser until the war started. He said that the I. W. W. had been organized into a "German American League" and that banks also had been organized by the followers of the Kaiser until the war started.

Why Borah Opposes Bill.
The military tribunal measure is occasioning not a little nervousness among some of the Senators. It is in fact, a drastic application might have serious reaction, and they are not yet prepared without exhaustive debate and consideration to vote for it by jury from the rights of citizens or residents of the United States. Senator Borah is opposed to the bill for the following reasons:

"The bill seems to me clearly in conflict with some of the plainest and most fundamental principles of our Constitution. Furthermore, there is no necessity for such a measure at this time. There is practically no indication whatever that the Government is not able to suppress criminals and punish crime. It is very much opposed to anything like this measure."

Under this bill a business man or a laboring man or an editor or any man in any civil avocation could be arrested without warrant and without knowledge of charges preferred against him, before a drum court-martial, tried and punished or executed."

Action on any measure of great importance by the Senate is likely to be postponed until all vacancies in that body occasioned by the recent deaths of Senators Stone (Missouri) and Broussard (Louisiana). For this reason it is evident that the bill will be postponed until after the next session of the Senate.

Mr. Bloodgood in advocating the firing squad to purge his State and the national government asserted before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that Department of Justice officials had reached the conclusion that stamping out treason and espionage was essentially a military task. In substantiation of this he quoted Mr. Warren as saying "the war could not be run in the civilian manner."

Mr. Warren was appointed as an assistant attorney-general in 1914. In the early days of the European war he was in charge of the Council of National Defense and when this country entered the struggle was placed in charge of all matters relating to enemy activities. He resigned in 1916, when he was elected to the United States Senate by the voters of New York.

It was also ordered that if any Lamb with a flow of the German language bottled up in his system undertook to let it become audible the hook would be promptly applied.

JAP FOREIGN MINISTER TO QUIT
Vicount Motono Will Resign Because of Ill Health.

Tokyo, April 19.—According to the Nichi Nichi, Vicount Ichiro Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister, has announced his intention to tender his resignation.

His health is given as the reason for his decision.

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ALL IRISH CALLED TO RESIST DRAFT

Union of Nationalist Factions Shows Determination of People.

CLERGY ALSO OPPOSES

Spirit of Antagonism Intensifies Feeling That Force Will Mean Tragedy.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun
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LONDON, April 19.—Priests, politicians and the people of Ireland are united in active or passive resistance to conscription. This was made plain at yesterday's conference in Dublin when after a meeting of the leaders of the three sections of the Nationalist thought around a common table, a thing in itself which would have been thought impossible only a few weeks ago, these same leaders conferred with the Catholic Archbishops of Ireland. The results of these meetings were embodied in statements that were issued later.

That of the political leaders declared that the enactment of the conscription by the British House of Commons must be regarded as a declaration of war upon Ireland and any attempt to enforce it will be an unwarranted aggression which they call upon all Irishmen to resist by the most effective means at their disposal.

The representatives of the Roman Catholic Church asserted that the Irish people had a right to resist conscription by all means consonant with the law of God.

The Irish Trades Congress proposes a general work stoppage in the near future to give the workmen an opportunity to sign anti-conscription pledges. While a large majority of the Irish people refuse to believe that conscription in Ireland will be any more successful than in England, a small minority are convinced that an attempt will be made to impose it by force.

Lord Mayor of Dublin Asked to Visit President.

DUBLIN, April 19.—After a prolonged conference held at the Mansion House representatives of the Nationalists, Sinn Feiners, O'Brienites and Laborites decided to prepare for presentation to the President of the United States a memorial to the Government of Ireland's case against the conscription bill.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been asked to go to Washington and present the memorial personally to President Wilson.

Conservation of food supplies was also under consideration in view of possible developments. The conference advised the people to refuse to assist in the production of foodstuffs for the enforcement of conscription and then adjourned Tuesday.

The withdrawal of the Irish party from the British Parliament was proposed, but discussion of that question was ruled out of order. It probably will be debated at a meeting of the Nationalists in London tomorrow.

Dr. Thomas McCarty, Accused Here, Now an M. P.

LONDON, April 19.—Dr. Thomas McCarty has been elected without opposition to the House of Commons for the Glamorgan division of Kings county, Ireland. He is a Sinn Feiner.

Dr. McCarty was arrested in Halifax last fall and brought to New York. He was charged with the charge of having obtained an American passport fraudulently.

He came to the United States as a representative of the Sinn Fein leaders and was arrested in New York. He was charged with the charge of having obtained an American passport fraudulently.

LAMBS CLUB BANS SEDITION.
Expulsion for Members Who Even Hint at Aiding Enemy.

The council of the Lambs Club, composed of the chief stockholders of the country, adopted a resolution yesterday regarding members having an alien enemy, or home enemy, use the club as a base of operations.

The resolution provides that any member who expressed hostility to the country or any of its allies, desecrated the flag or gave comfort to the enemy.

It was also ordered that if any Lamb with a flow of the German language bottled up in his system undertook to let it become audible the hook would be promptly applied.

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Carson Urges Ulster to Stand by Britain

LONDON, April 19.—Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, has sent the following message to the Belfast newspapers:

"Our clear duty is to support our gallant soldiers at the front and to resist any home rule bill which attempts to disregard Ulster in her position in the United Kingdom and the empire."

SCHWAB GETS STEEL
PRIORITY FOR SHIPS

Continued from First Page

problem was regarded as a 50-50 choice, Washington being perhaps more crowded than Philadelphia.

Mr. Schwab will leave Washington late to-night or early to-morrow to get quarters for the corporation in Philadelphia and arrange for moving the vast army of employees, household goods and the records, furniture and equipment of the Fleet Corporation. It is one of the biggest moving projects ever undertaken, and the change will be made as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed.

Appointment of Walter C. Connor, Jr., as assistant manager in the New York shipbuilding district with headquarters at 115 Broadway was announced to-day. Chairman Hurley also announced that thirty-four lake steamships with an aggregate tonnage of 135,000 tons are to be brought to the Atlantic coast for service. Forty-three such vessels were brought through the lakes before the close of navigation last year.

SHIPYARD WAGES RISE.
Uniform Scale Made Effective and Retrospective to April 1.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The uniform wage scale now in effect in Atlantic coast and Gulf shipyards to-day was made effective for the Great Lakes yards, retroactive to April 1, 1918. This wage scale will substantially advance the wages now paid in these yards to nearly all crafts. The Shipyard Labor Adjustment Board announced that the decision of the board that the wages of no employees will be reduced a provision was inserted declaring that higher wages were not affected by the decision. Where agreements in writing for another effective date have been made between employers and workers, the date of April 1, set by the board, will not apply.

The decision prescribes eight hours as the working day, time and one-half for overtime work, double time for Sundays and seven national holidays, and directs the organization of labor committees to adjust industrial disputes.

MOVIES CATCH SCHWAB.
Take Pictures of Him With Hurley and Pies.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The first public experience of Charles M. Schwab in his new role of Government official came to-day, when he had to face a crowd of almost 1,000 persons, who blocked the street in front of the Shipyard Board Building to see the Director-General of shipbuilding and ship repair. He took the ordeal good naturedly in company with Chairman Hurley and Vice-President Pies.

Someone asked if the three men represented "Faith, Hope and Charity." "We have faith and we have hope," said Mr. Schwab, "but we have no charity."

GERMAN PRISONERS REVOLT.
Demand Equality With Officers—Don't Want to Leave Russia.

LONDON, April 19.—A Russian wireless communication received here states that German prisoners of war are demanding equality between officers and men and are organizing to prevent being sent home. Armed bands stationed at Omsk are holding up transports from the east. The Soviet Congress recently decided that prisoners of war districts would be held in Moscow with the object of enforcing similar measures.

Germany has made the following demand: First, that prisoners found at Omsk be immediately disarmed and that troops shall reestablish proper relations with them; second, that the management of the camps be placed exclusively in the hands of the Russian authorities; third, that the prisoners be sent to their homes or to their places of origin; fourth, that the prisoners be sent to their places of origin; fifth, that the prisoners be sent to their places of origin; sixth, that the prisoners be sent to their places of origin.

The Baron expresses the hope that, in cooperation with the Chancellor, he will be able at a time not too far distant to have the central powers to "a just and honorable peace."

NEW RECORD IN SHIP RIVETING
Five Men Drive 1,200 in 9 Hours at Mobile Plant.

Special Despatch to The Sun
MOBILE, Ala., April 19.—What is held to be a new record in composite ship riveting was established to-day at the plant of the Mobile Shipbuilding Company, when a crew of five drove 1,200 rivets in nine hours.

The rivets were of the three-quarter inch size and were driven into the ship's hullhead, work that requires great care because of watertight demands. A report of the accomplishment was wired to the United States Shipping Board. The number of rivets driven is more than twice the number ordinarily hammered into place in a day by a similar crew force.

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NAVY BILL RAISES MARINES TO 75,500

House More Than Doubles Personnel in Answer to Pershing's Request.

500 AIRPLANES BY JULY

Aviation Programme Delay Again Stirs Critics to Make Protests.

Special Despatch to The Sun
WASHINGTON, April 19.—A call from Gen. Pershing for more marines in France caused the House to amend the naval appropriation bill to-day and to authorize an increase in the Marine Corps from 30,000 to 75,500 men. This action was taken on recommendation of the Naval Affairs Committee which held a special meeting to consider the amendment. The amendment was approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Originally Secretary Daniels had failed to recommend so large an increase.

Debate on the naval bill to-day was enlivened by a discussion of the aviation programme. This developed that the navy, like the army, has more aviators than machines and that production has been retarded by the unsatisfactory development of the Liberty motor.

Representative Britten (Ill.), member of the Naval Affairs Committee, said there had not been a satisfactory turn-out of the Liberty motor and that "it is always next month or the following month that something is to be done."

Insufficiency of Airplanes.
In discussion of the \$138,000,000 appropriation which the naval bill carries for aviation Representative Britten said that the decision of the aviation programme was interrupted by Representative Butler (Pa.), who asked: "Do you not think we have told the Hun as much as we should about the Liberty motor?"

"Yes, they are foreign machines," said Mr. Padgett, "but this country made a contract with France for the delivery of machines over there until we could organize the business here, but we are now beginning to ship them here. The crucial factor in bringing out is that the men we have over there have machines and preparations are made to furnish all that may be needed. We are now sending machines abroad."

Will Send Motors to England.
"And I will say another thing: Col. Davis told me England had made a request for a given number of our motors by the last of July and we not only expect to furnish all England has asked for by that time but we will be able to furnish more."

Mr. Padgett said the aviation programme admittedly had been delayed and the contract with France was now being carried out. He said that the delay has been due more to optimistic promises of contractors than to the Government.

Representative Farr said the Secretary of the Navy had recently predicted that 500 airplanes would be completed by next July. He added:

"I get real courage out of the speech delivered by the President in Baltimore, as it was the first real punch the President has put into the war. I think we should quit talking about our skinny arm in France and keep that skinny arm here and send our body over there. It is now time to begin fighting in earnest."

BURIAN FOR CLOSE ALLIANCE.
Asks Germany to Repose Same Trust in Him as in Czernin.

AMSTERDAM, April 19.—The German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, has received a telegram from Baron Burian announcing his appointment as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and requesting the same trust and consideration as his predecessor enjoyed.

The consolidation and strengthening of the well proved alliance with Germany has always formed the basis of his political efforts. Baron Burian adds: "I shall regard it as my foremost duty to continue to build on this unshakable foundation."

The Baron expresses the hope that, in cooperation with the Chancellor, he will be able at a time not too far distant to have the central powers to "a just and honorable peace."

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